

Wildlife Habitat Design

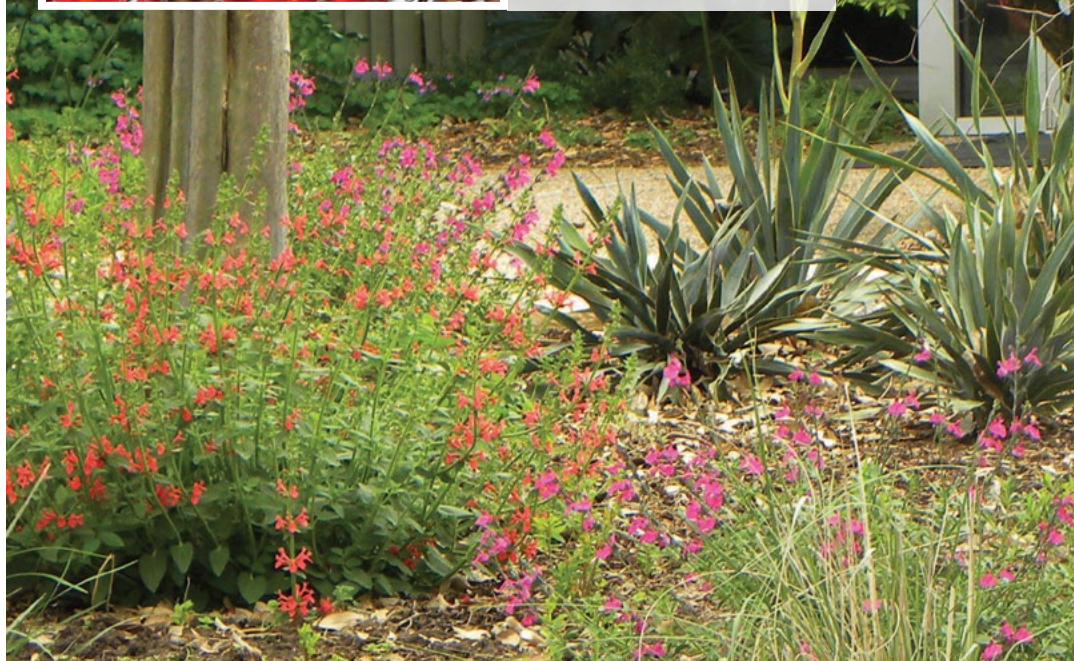
Landscaping to protect and conserve Austin's water

Demonstration garden located at: **Parks and Recreation Headquarters, 200 S. Lamar, Austin, Texas**





Think that you can't have a wildlife habitat garden in the heart of the city? This colorful, native garden proves otherwise. Native plants are the best choice for habitat gardens because they offer the best natural food sources for our local wildlife. Beautiful songbirds, hummingbirds, and butterflies are regular visitors when you provide them with food, water, cover and places to raise their young.



plant key

trees



crape myrtle



anacacho orchid



yaupon holly



possumhaw



wax myrtle



texas redbud



flowering peach



live oak

perennials



yellow bells



cedar sage



bee balm



mistflower



phlox



big muhly



purpleconeflower



gaura



texas lantana



autumn sage



river fern

shrubs



coral bean



flame acanthus



buttonbush



fragrant sumac



flameleaf sumac



coralberry



american beautyberry

cacti & succulents



red yucca



twistleaf yucca



antelope horn



butterfly milkweed



maidenhair fern



rock penstemon



fennel



chile pequin



yellow columbine



penstemon sage



inland sea oats



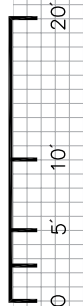
red columbine



virginia creeper

WILDLIFE HABITAT

Landscape design by: Fred Fuller



To Certify Your Wildlife Habitat Visit -
www.keepaustinwild.com

Light:

Sun/ Part Shade

Soil Needs:

- Amend existing soil with 2-3" of compost
- Be sure that your total soil base is 6-8" deep
- If additional soil is needed, use a good quality soil mix (approximately 25% compost, 65% loam and 10% sand)

Water Needs:

Once established, these plants require little to no water. If plants look wilted, however, water thoroughly every 3-4 weeks if there is no rainfall

Irrigation:

Hand-watering is recommended

If you must use an irrigation system...
Use bubblers for the beds and spray heads for grass areas

Turf:

While the existing grass at the Parks and Recreation main office is Bermuda and is a low water-use option, Bermuda can be invasive, particularly in flower beds. Another turf alternative for a sunny to part shade yard is Zoysia grass.

www.growgreen.org

Creating a Wildlife Habitat Is As Easy As 1, 2, 3, 4!

Provide these simple habitat elements to create habitat for wildlife today

1. **FOOD** -- Native plants provide wildlife with a buffet of nectar, pollen, seeds, berries and more. Plant diversity increases the number of animal species found in your habitat
2. **WATER** -- A reliable water source is a key element for a variety of wildlife. Animals need water for

drinking and some need it for breeding

3. **COVER** -- Evergreen shrubs and stacked rock walls are two ways to offer wildlife shelter from predators and bad weather. Layers of vegetation also provide safe places for critters
4. **PLACES TO RAISE YOUNG** -- Dense shrubs, a nesting box or pond are examples of places wildlife need to mate and raise their young

Additional Tips:

- Avoid overhead irrigation to prevent nectar loss in flowers
- Plant red tubular flowers to attract hummingbirds
- Choose masses of purple, yellow, pink and blue flowers to help attract butterflies
- Use stone without mortar between rocks to provide homes for lizards
- Promote beneficial insects - they are wildlife too!

For a driving or biking map to this and other demonstration gardens or for more earth-wise gardening tips, visit www.growgreen.org

For water conserving tips and rebates, visit www.waterwiseaustin.org

